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- FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 8th August, 1887.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the Delhi Punch (Lahore), of the 3rd August, adverting to the frontier difficulties, urges that the British Government should annex Afghánistan and be done with it. The history of India shows that this country enjoyed an immunity from invasions from the north-west, only in the time of those Kings of Delhi who held possession of Kábul. The British Government could have no great difficulty in managing the affairs of Afghánistan, if the civil administration of the country were entrusted to able Indian Musalmáns.

The Siráju-l-Akhbár (Jhelam), of the 1st August, cenMahárája Dalip Singh
and the Anglo-Indian newsfor spreading false rumours regarding
papers.

Mahárája Dalip Singh, which are calculated to create doubts in the mind of Government recording

culated to create doubts in the mind of Government regarding the loyalty of the natives, especially the Sikhs. A rumour has been set affect to the effect that the Russian Government has promised to lend an army to the Maharaja, and that he has made evertures to the Amir of Kábul and the native chiefs of the Panjáb for concluding a secret alliance with them.

Circulation, 315 copies.

Circulation, 350 copies.

But nothing could be more preposterous than such a rumour. The Maharaja has not yet had an interview with the Czar, nor has the Russian: Government even granted a pension for his support. The Anglo-Indian newspapers should refrain from spreading any false rumours which are calculated to cause unnecessary alarm among natives.

Circulation, 180 copies. The Nojmu-l-Akhbar (Etawah), of the 1st August, says that the London telegram regarding. Treatment of the Indian Maharaja Holkar's dissatisfaction Princes in England. with his treatment in England has been confirmed by later news received from London. The Maharaja's complaint is . well-founded. The Indian Princes were not shown due consideration, and very low seats were assigned to them at Her Majesty's darbar. But the Maharaja was not welladvised in expressing his dissatisfaction in the way he did. The London correspondent of the Pioneer states that His Highness' conduct created a bad impression in London. If so, he will suffer for his indiscretion. There is reason to think that the Court officers at London will be called on to explain why the Indian Chiefs were not treated properly, and Sir Lepel Griffin is also to blame for not informing them of the Indian etiquette. But neither the Court officials nor Sir Lepel will suffer any substantial loss. The Mahárája himself will be made a scape goat.

Circulation, 200 copies. that the Jubilee was celebrated with great eclat both in this country and in England, and that the natives showed great loyalty on the occasion. But it is to be regretted that the Government bestowed no new political right on them in honour of the happy event, as they had expected. They cannot possibly be satisfied with the empty titles which have been conferred on some of their countrymen. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction that, in her reply to the Bombay address, Her Majesty declared that Her Government would always follow the principles laid down in her Proclamation of 1858. Such a declaration by the Empress on such an important

occasion is very reassuring to the natives. Hitherto the proclamation has been little followed in practice, but it may be hoped that Government will make a point of giving effect to it in the future.

The Azal (Lucknow), of the 5th August, says that it Civil and Military Gazette would seem that the Civil and Military Gazette would seem that the Civil and Military Gazette desires to create doubts in the mind of Government about the loyalty of the natives. The Gazette lately spread a rumour to the effect that a party of fakirs or mendicants went about the streets of Lahore giving out that Dalip Singh had arrived at Kabul with 200,000 troops, and stated that the inhabitants of Lahore were glad to hear of the Maharaja's advance! Nothing could be more preposterous than such a rumour. The public associations of Lahore ought to call upon the editor of the Gazette to prove his statement or to contradict it.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The Najmu-l-Akhbár (Etáwah), of the 1st August, says that the Anglo-Indian newspapers Coins of Native States. recommend the introduction of the coins of British India into Native States, with a view to facilitating trade; and consider that the measure can be easily carried out, as the rulers of all the principal States are at present young and inexperienced princes. The proposal is no doubt a good one, but the British Government should first set its own house in order. Different weights and measures are in use in different parts of the British Indian Empire, and the weights, measures and coins of England are quite different from those of India. Hence the British Government had better introduce uniform weights, measures and coins throughout its dominions before interfering with those of the Native States. WHELE

Circulation, 180 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Azád (Lucknow), of the 5th August, says that the

Hindustáni of Lucknow, adverting
to Lord Lytton's Indian administration, remarks that Sir Alfred Lyall was his lordship's principal adviser. Setting aside the question whether Sir

Circulation, 240 copies.

Alfred was Lord Lytton's principal adviser or not, even his worst enemy cannot say that he has done any harm to these provinces during his administration. True, his proceedings in the Laidman-Hearsey case were objectionable, but one or two mistakes do not matter much in five years' rule. The Oudh tenancy law has been improved in his time, and better selections have been made under the native civil service rules than before. Some other good reforms have been introduced by him. It must, however, be admitted that he has done nothing to promote the well-fare of all classes of the people. The fact is that Sir Alfred Lyall is a true politician, and he has followed the middle course in his administration.

Circulation, 595 copies. Indian Civil Service to say that two Bengali boys have Examination and natives. Succeeded in passing the Indian Civil Service Examination this year. One of them, Mr. Atul Chauder Dat, is said to be only seventeen years old, and it is needless to say that it reflects great credit on him to pass such a difficult examination at so early an age. During the last twelve years that have elapsed since the reduction of the limit of age from 21 to 19 years, only four natives, including the two boys above referred to, have been able to pass the Civil Service Examination. Their cases are exceptional, and do not constitute an argument in favour of the maintenance of the present low limit of age.

Circulation, 215 copies. The Akhbár-i-Chundr, of the 2nd August, says that it appears from the Tarjumán newspaper appears from the Tarjumán newspaper of Nagpur that in the evening of the stable with a Hindu religious meeting at Kampti, Central Ath July, when one Kamta Prasad, a Brahman, held a religious meeting at his house at Kampti, with a view to recitals being made from a Hindu religious book, a Muhammadan police constable, named Núru-l-dín, entered his house and ordered him to stop the meeting. Receiving no reply, the constable at

once threw away the sacred things he found at the meeting

hall, and seizing the Brahman, who was engaged in worship,

carried him to the police station, where the police inspector told him to hold no religious meeting without previously obtaining permission from the Cantonment Magistrate. Kamta Praead has filed a complaint in the Cantonment Magistrate's court against the constable. The Akhbar-i-Chunar says that, if the statement of the Nagpur journal is well-founded, the unfortunate incident will remind the people of the cruelty and tyranny of Siraju-l-daula and Aurangzeb. A religious meeting, such as that held by Kamta Prasad, was not opposed to law, and the police constable was not justified in interfering with it. It may be hoped a thorough enquiry will be made into the case and Núru-l-din severely punished for his misbehaviour.

Circulation, 350 copies.

The Aftab-i-Hind (Jullunder), of the 6th August, says that Mr. Larpent desired to institute a Mr. Larpent. criminal prosecution against the editor of the Lahore Tribune for libel, but that the Panjab Government did not grant him permission to do so. It is really very strange that he should first take large bribes and then threaten those persons, who expose his illegal proceedings, with criminal prosecutions. An enquiry is being made into his misbehaviour, but the Aftab does not think that he will receive any substantial punishment. If he is found guilty, he may only be obliged to take some months' leave or to get himself transferred from Lahore. Indeed, it is believed that he has already obtained leave for a few months. Had he been a native, he would have been sentenced long ago to some years' imprisonment and a large fine. The maintenance of the distinctions of race and religion is a great blot on the British Government, and greatly interferes with the popularity of the British rule in this country.

The Almora Akhbar, of the 1st August, in continuation of Young European Magis its previous articles on young European Magistrates, which it has lately been publishing in the form of a drama, represents the Joint-Magistrate, who is the haro of the play, as illegally issuing a warrant of agreet under section 417 of the Penal Code

Circulation, 85 copies. against a respectable native banker, named Debi Dás—who had incurred his displeasure by refusing to lend him his elephant—in a petty civil suit which had been instituted by a European soldier against the banker. Debi Dás is saved the dishonour of arrrest by paying a bribe of Rs. 500 to the názir. The Joint-Magistrate is also represented as issuing oppression orders to the banker in other cases, and the banker fears that, as the Joint-Magistrate is brother-in-law to the Secretary to the Local Government and as the climate of the place suits him well, it will be long before he is transferred to another district.

Circulation, 450 copies.

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The Koh-i-Nir (Lahore), of the 30th July, complains Increase of professional of the increase of professional beggars in this country, and urges the introduction of a vagrancy law to check the evil. But before the introduction of such a law it is necessary that the municipal boards should establish poor-houses where poor persons, who are unable to work, owing to physical unfitness, should be fed gratis, and should also provide work for able-bodied men who suffer from want of employment.

Circulation, 250 copies. The Dabdaba-i-Qaisari (Bareilly), of the 30th July,

Dasahra and the Muhar. adverting to the Dasahra and the
Muharram which will again synchronize this year, censures the Hindús and the Musalmáns for
their religious animosity towards each other, and counsels
them to refrain from committing riots on the occasion.

Circulation,

The Rasiq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 30th July, adverting Riputana Gasetté libel to the case of the editor of the Rújcase.

pútána Guzette, who was prosecuted by the sub-inspector of police at Ajmere for libel, and fined Rs. 600 by the Magistrate, expresses deep regret at the punishment of the editor, and says that such newspaper defamation cases should not be tried at the places where the pewspapers are printed, but should be transferred to other places.

The Acid (Lucknow), of the 5th August, complains that at some places thousands of villagers have died and are still dying of cholers, without receiving any kind of treatment. It is believed that Government has not distributed a farthing's worth of medicine among them. Does not Government consider peasants its subjects? At least self-interest should induce Government to take more care of their lives. If they are saved, they will pay some tax to Government for life.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The same paper states that, on the 28th July, the editor Cholera in the interior of sent a letter to the Deputy Commisthe Lucknow district. sioner of Lucknow, calling attention to the spread of cholera in the interior of the district, and suggesting that a Native Doctor should be deputed to treat the patients. The Deputy Commissioner sent him a reply to the effect that no cholera case had been reported by the police during the last 20 days. On this the editor prepared a list of 59 persons who had lately died of cholera in a small village to his knowledge, and sent it to the Deputy Commissioner. It may be hoped the police will be required to give an explanation of their negligence,

Circulation, 550 copies.

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The Prayay Samachar (Allahabad), of the 6th August, Corruption and bribery complains that Government officials among Government officials, are very accessible to bribery, and do not like to pay for the things they take from traders. They are sometimes even found to be in intrigue with thieves and gamblers. The people themselves are in a way responsible for the continuance of corruption and bribery among the officials; and the remedy, too, is in their own hands. If they are desirous of putting a stop to the evil, they should never give a bribe to any Government officer in future.

The same paper says that, when the editor was acquitted
by the Allahabad High Court, on the
Delay in the refund of
the money deposited as 18th July, on appeal, the gentleman
security for the editor of who had given security for Rs. 400 for
the Proyeg Samecher.

him, filed a petition for the refund
of the money three or four days from the date of the decision

of the appeal. Since then the gentleman has been regularly attending court every day, to his great inconvenience, but he has not yet been able to get his money. Obviously the sprishteder and other court officials are to blame: officials could have no difficulty in returning the money.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation. 240 copies.

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The Azád (Lucknow), of the 5th August, adverting to the proposed modification of the provi-Enforcement of decrees sions of section 260 of the Civil Profor the restitution of conjugal rights. cedure Cede, with a view to sholishing imprisonment in the execution of a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, approves of the proposal, and says that a woman, who is married in childhood, and who expresses her dislike of her husband previous to the consummation of marriage, should be not only exempt from imprisonment in execution of a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, but her property should also not be liable to attachment. A woman, married when of age and expressing her dislike of her husband before the marriage is consummated, should be only exempted from imprisonment, but her pro-

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Circulation, 100 copies.

gence and should not be exempt from imprisonment. The Bharat Bandhu (Aligarh), of the 29th July, commenting upon the same subject, pro-The same. tests against the proposed abolition of imprisonment in execution of a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. The fear of imprisonment often induces women to live with their husbands. If imprisonment is abolished, they will become as free as European women, and will leave their husbands whenever they please.

perty should be liable to attachment. But when a quarrel

arises between a wife and her husband after the consumma-

tion of marriage, the party decreed against deserves no indul-

POST OFFICE.

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correspondent of the Straju-l-Akhbar (Jhelam), of the 1st August, complains that Sub-Sub-Postmasters in the Postmasters have a great deal of work, and have always some Government money in their they are very strictly dealt with in the matter of leave. They have to apply for leave one month before the date on which they desire to avail themselves of it, and they are allowed no pay for the time they are on leave. These rules press severely on them, and deserve consideration by the Director-General of Post-offices.

LOUGE AND MISCRLLANGOUS.

The Cuth Akhoer (Lucknow), of the 2nd August, pro-Suggested construction poses the construction of a tramway of a transport Lucknow. at Lucknow, and asks the capitalists of the city to take the matter into consideration.

The Akhbar-i-Chundr, of the 2nd August, adverting to an the article, published in the Ruffq-t-Hind Rafiq-i-Hind and of Lahore and purporting to be a communication from a Eurasian in London, says that the writer of the article states that the Hindu residents in England eat beef, but that the Muhammadan residents there do not eat pork. The charge brought against the Hindu residents in England must have annoyed the whole Hinda community of this country. The Akhbar considers the charge to be entirely unfounded, and says that the Rafig-i-Hind, which is a bitter enemy of the Hindus, has lately been making frequent unjust attacks on them from evil motives. Hitherto no Hindu or Musalman visiting London has ever made such a complaint. The Akhbar calls upon the Hindús and the Musalmans, who have been to England, to say whether there is any truth in the statement of the writer in the Lahore newspaper, and says that the Hindus were not abused in this way even in the time of the most bigotted Muhammadan Kings of Delhi. But it is to be regretted that under British rule people have the courage to openly accuse the Hindús of eating beef. Munshi Amír Ahmad, a wellknown Urdu poet, in the Kasida or ode written by him in praise of the Nawab of Rampur, says that under his rule even orthodox Brahmans themselves kill kine in order to provide beef to their guests! In conclusion, the Akhbar advises the

Circulation, 240 copier.

Circulation, 595 copies.

Circulation, 215 copies.

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Raliq-i-Hind to refrain from publishing articles which are calculated to hart the feelings of the Hindu community.

Restate of Begam Sumra plement to the Titiya-i-Hind), of the at Sardhans, Meerut. 31st July, complains that Mr. Turner, Barrister-at-law, the manager of the estate of Begam Sumru at Sardhana, Meerut, has lately been unjustly occupying houses built in an enclosure called the Begam Sumru's hata at Sardhana. The houses, which are in a dilapidated condition, have been in the possession of some poor people since that Government should interfere on their behalf, and forbid Mr. Turner to deprive them of their property.

The Shahna-i-Hind and the Tittya-i-Hind of Meerut

Shahna-i-Hind and the have quarrelled of late, and the forTittya-i-Hind, Meerut mer in its issue of the 24th July,
and the latter in its supplement, called the Meerut Punch,
of the 31st July, abuse each other in indecent terms.

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